

# SUMMARY OF WAR AS TAKEN FROM REPORTS

Shows Success of Allies in the West and Mixed Results in the East Zone.

British forces north of the Somme, in France, continue to make progress toward Bapaume. Following up their success of Friday in advancing along a mile front between Fours and Martinpich the troops of General Haig have gained ground east of Courcellette, on the other side of the Pozieres-Bapaume road from Martinpich.

A strongly fortified German trench system on a front of half a mile east of Courcellette, and in the direction of Sars, on the Pozieres-Bapaume road was carried by the British.

The troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, attempted to penetrate the British line near the Bouquet farm between Courcellette and Thiepval, but were beaten off, London says.

Berlin Makes Denial. Berlin reports the British were successful in attacks east of the Courcellette. The repulse of a French attack on the Combles-Rancourt line is recorded in Berlin.

The French, Paris says, continue their tactics of harassing the garrison defending the German salient around Combles. Raids by French patrols near the edge of the town resulted in the capturing of some prisoners.

The battle in Lohrdorf has broken out anew. Berlin reports that the Russians and Roumanians took the offensive but failed to make headway, Roumanian Attacks.

One attack was made on the right wing of the forces of the Central Powers southwest of Torgaisari and the other was on the left wing near the Danube. An unconfirmed report by way of Rome says that Field Marshal von Mackensen continues to retreat and that the fortress of Silista has been abandoned by his troops.

Roumanian attacks in Transylvania continue and Berlin reports the repulse of two Roumanian divisions on both sides of Hermannstadt.

The Austro-Germans also have recaptured Vulcan Pass from the Roumanians.

There has been little activity on the eastern front and in the Carpathians. Petrograd records the repulse of infantry assaults, after gas attacks, southwest of Lake Narocz, and Berlin reports that Russian attacks near Korynitsa, in Volynia, failed.

The tide in Macedonia appears to have turned in favor of the German-Bulgarian forces. The Bulgarians have taken Entente trenches between Florina and Lake Presba and have repulsed attacks in the Vardar region.

On the Belasica plain, between the Struma and Strumitsa rivers, the Entente forces, according to Berlin, have evacuated the territory southward, to Krusna-Balkan directly behind the Struma.

Austrian attacks in the Carso region on the lower Isonzo were repulsed by the Italians. Rome reports Italian trenches on hill 208 south of Novas were penetrated, but the attackers were driven out later. Austrian attempts against hill 144, northeast of Monfalcone, all were repulsed.

## PERSONALS

Jackson V. Blair, an eminent West Union lawyer, visited the city Saturday evening.

J. Carl Vance, postmaster, was in Fairmont Saturday afternoon.

Allen D. Fitzhugh, until recently postmaster at Bridgeport, was here from that town Saturday evening.

Alva Dillon and Burl Curry made a business trip to Buckhannon Saturday.

Harvey Rastle, of Miletus, is a city visitor.

D. W. Amon is here from Wheeling on a business visit.

F. L. Wiant, of Burnsville, is transacting business here.

Fleet Hartman came here Saturday night from Shinnston.

R. E. Stoenestrey, of Buckhannon, is here on a few days' visit.

O. A. Ogle, of Charleston, is a business visitor here.

B. A. Curry is here from Charleston.

Charles L. Hickman, architect, left Saturday night on a week's professional trip to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit.

Morgan Owen, director of the speakers' bureau at Republican state headquarters here, went Saturday night to Charleston, his home, where he will spend Sunday.

Charles Brooks Smith, of Washington, D. C., publicity director at Republican state headquarters here, will spend today at Parkersburg, his old home.

## HE WALKS HOME TO DIE; GETS WELL ON THE WAY

MIDLAND, Tex., Sept. 23.—Alonzo Meredith, who hails from Savannah, Ga., passed through Midland en route to California, pulling a small two-wheeled cart containing his bedding and clothing and cooking utensils. He tells the following story: "Doctors in Frisco told me to go home last April; that I would be dead of the T. B. (tuberculosis) in another sixty days. I had spent all my money and to go home was out of the question. However, I was obsessed of the idea to try to walk the distance. I started and before I had made the first hundred miles I began to gather strength. I had money to eat on, but slept out nights. After making the distance to Indio, Calif., I was able to work. I gained strength and continued my journey. I walked to New Orleans and was examined there in the charity hospital for 'bugs' and was pronounced cured. I am now on my way back and upon reaching there will double back again, as I want to make sure of the cure."

# CLARKSBURG TEN YEARS AGO

From the Files of the Daily Telegram.

Riley and Stewart, harness and saddle makers of Fourth street, believed they were the victims of a forger. A check for \$15 which they had returned to them from a local bank as a forgery.

A very important meeting was called for Holden's pressing shop on Fourth street for the purpose of electing a captain and a manager of a football team.

Announcement was made by Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials that interchangeable 1,000 mile books then selling for \$30 with a refund of \$10, would soon be sold for \$25 with a refund of \$5.

"A Trip to Egypt" was presented at the Traders Grand opera house.

Thomas Francis authorized the Telegram to issue his challenge to Frank J. Welch for a baseball game to be played on the local grounds between the Francis Mineral Water team and Clarksburg. Mr. Francis said he would show them what baseball players were and that he could get a team at the drop of a hat that would defeat Clarksburg. He wanted half the gate receipts and said he meant business.

John Dago was in jail charged with stealing a basket containing a \$15 suit of clothes and twelve bottles of beer.

John Evange had a razor gash along his face closed with twenty-eight stitches and Albert Kleck was in the county jail as his assailant, the result of a jamboree at Pinnicknick.

Clarksburg went out of the championship class of baseball players by being defeated by the Kindelbergers of Wheeling, by a score of 3 to 2.

Announcement was made of the marriage of Lloyd E. Rittenhouse and Miss Mattie Grapes by the Rev. Robert Brown McDonald.

Announcement was made of the marriage in Wheeling of Miss Henrietta Gertrude Pitzer, of Fairmont.

and Robert Earl Garrett, of Meadowbrook.

Miss Ruby Hayes, of Shinnston, was in a precarious condition as the result of a runaway accident there. She and a Mr. Manley, of Eldore, were driving when they were run into by Lawrence Hawker's runaway horse.

The Waldo had Wurtzburger on draft.

"Two Little Waifs," a beautiful picture taken from a great melodrama, and "The Glutton Taken for a Thief," laughable and exciting, were scheduled for the three first days of the week at the Bijou theater.

A street car jumped the track and smashed up the store of George Michael and Brother, Asmyrians, (?), at Point Comfort.

The residence of Harry Young, of Salem, was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. George W. Lelaure, aged 49, died of consumption at Columbia mines.

Mr. Gabriel, of the Parsons-Souders Company, finished laying a fine Brussels carpet in the First Baptist church.

Mrs. Thomas B. Seely returned from a visit at LaFayette, Ind., with Mrs. Martha McDonald as her guest.

A. M. Mace, claim agent for the Baltimore and Ohio, was here from Parkersburg.

Douglas Williams left for an Episcopal school at Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. E. G. Smith and baby went to Mannington to visit relatives.

Captain S. B. Baker, a well known newspaper man of Huntington, was here on a business visit.

Robert Leggett, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leggett, had diphtheria.

I. Wade Coffman was here from Bristol looking after business matters.

are the same and who should co-operate together.

"And therefore it came upon me with a force that had never had before that the real problem of capital and labor was to bring the two sides to understand and to believe in another. The problem is to release American energy which requires another problem. That problem is to release American energy which requires real, genuine reconciliation between capital and labor."

"I did not realize until I held those conferences how far apart they were in that particular and indispensable part of our national life, the transportation of country and when I did realize it, I saw that there was a great task that was worth any man's while ahead of us to bring the minds of the country together to see that they had some assurance that they were speaking the truth to one another. I never had franker conferences in my life than I had with the representatives of the two sides."

Duty to Try Hard.

"You know that when the public began to notice this controversy, I had already been going on for some time. I had been watching it with great anxiety, and when it became evident that an accommodation was not going to be reached I thought it my duty to try my hand at the difficult task of a convention, because I knew how much was involved, not only in the immediate effects of a great strike such as was threatened, but also in the ultimate effects, the soreness left, the resentment that would remain, the feeling of hostility that would be accentuated; and so I asked the privilege of consulting with the men."

"Before I consulted with them, I, of course, made myself acquainted with the points at controversy, and I learned that they were very simple indeed; that the men demanded an eight-hour day, and that in order to make the eight-hour day work they demanded eight-hour pay, then one half more for overtime than they paid them for the time in the regular day, the men alleging that was the only way in which they could obtain a genuine eight-hour day, by making the railroads pay more for the time beyond the eight hours than they paid for the time within the eight hours. I saw at once that there was one part of this that was arbitrable, but that in my opinion there was another part that was not arbitrable. I do not regard the question of eight-hour day as arbitrable."

Believes in It.

"The first thing I told both sides before I requested their opinion was that I stood for the eight-hour day. I received no suggestion of any kind from either side as to what the basis of settlement was to be, except that the railroad executives did suggest that Congress give them some sort of assurance that if the eight-hour day went into operation, they would get increased rates for the carriage of their freight. I pointed out to them that it was impossible to tell whether they would need increased rates for the carriage of their freight."

"We believe in an eight-hour day because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended day, and the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved, and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to."

"This is no longer conjectural. Where it has been tried, it has been demonstrated. The judgment of society, the vote of every legislature in America that has voted upon it is a verdict in favor of the eight-hour day."

"I said to the railroad executives: 'You are asking that the result of the eight-hour day be predicted and the prediction be arbitrated. You are asking for an arbitration of a conjecture of an opinion, of a forecast of figures of experts based upon an entirely different experience, and if you were to ask me personally to arbitrate such a question I would say I am not competent to arbitrate it. Reasonable Thing.'

"The reasonable thing to do is to grant the eight-hour day, not because the men demand it, but because it is right, and let me get a way from Congress to appoint a commission as impartial in nature as I can choose to observe the results and report upon the results, in order that justice may in the end be done the railroads in respect to the cost of the experiment."

"That was the proposal which they rejected and which Congress put into law, a proposal which I made to them before I conferred with it, which I urged upon them at every conference and with which when the one side rejected and the other side accepted I went to Congress and asked Congress to enact it. I did not ask either side whether it suited them, and I requested my friends in Congress not to ask either side whether it suited them. I learned before the controversy began so far as I was concerned in it, that the whole temper of the executive body of the United States was in favor of the eight-hour day."

"That is not the end of the story. This thing ought to have been done, and it had to be done at the time that it was done, so as to bring about a reasonable trial of the eight-hour day and a careful examination of the results of the eight-hour day."

"There are some things in which society is so profoundly interested that its interest takes precedence over the interests of any group of men whatever. One of these things is the supply of the absolute necessities of life. It would be intolerable if at any time any group of men voluntarily process should be suffered to cut society off from the necessary supplies which sustain life."

"But these supplies are of no use unless they can be distributed, and in the meter of the distribution of goods, particularly of the goods that sustain life and industry; and the difficulty about all situations like that which we have just passed through is this, that the main partner is left out of the reckoning. These men were dealing with one another, as if the only thing whose welfare was at stake was themselves, whereas the real thing to settle was what rights had the hundred million people of the United States."

"The business of government is to see that no other organization is as strong as itself, to see that nobody or group of men, no matter what their private interest is, may come into competition with the authority of society."

"So I laid a program before Congress by which at any rate a beginning might be made in that direction and that program is going to be proceeded with."

## GREAT WELCOME

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

Good faith."

"I deeply deplore," Mr. Hughes added, "that that principle, so eloquently stated and so important in our relations with other nations in this hemisphere, was not regarded in our dealings with Mexico."

Mr. Hughes read again what he said was a statement that President Wilson before April, 1914, authorized John Lind to make "to a minister from an important power," saying that "Huerfano must get out, we condemn, we leave how each individual Progressive shall vote and conduct himself in this campaign in his discretion as his conscience may dictate."

A meeting of the party is to be held on the last Tuesday of November of this year to reorganize the party and establish a Progressive league. The executive committee will name the place for the meeting. About fifteen leaders attended the meeting.

## FLORIDA'S SHOTS

Will Place That Vessel at the Top of the Gunnery List by Wide Margin.

NORFOLK, Sept. 23.—Fifty-four hits in fifty-eight shots with twelve inch guns is said to be the record established by the battleship Florida in the Atlantic fleet's individual target practice at short and intermediate ranges off the Virginia coast this week. Officers ashore from the fleet here tonight predicted that this record would put the Florida at the top of the gunnery list by a wide margin.

BRITISH WIN

In France According to the British War Statement Issued at Midnight.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 12:45 a. m.—The British official statement from general headquarters in France issued at midnight reads:

"South of the Ancre we continued to improve our positions, pushing detachments forward at places into the enemy's advanced trenches."

"During a bombardment by our artillery of one section of the enemy's front yesterday ten hostile guns were destroyed, four others severely damaged and five ammunition pits blown up."

"Today a big fire was caused by our artillery in a village much used by the enemy's transport for supply purposes."

MODEL HUSBAND TO BOTH, SAY WIVES OF BIGAMIST

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A curious tale was unfolded in Bow street court when George Hanahan, a railroad man, was arraigned for bigamy. He had one wife in Newcastle and another in London, at the ends of his regular "run," and spent every alternate night with each wife. He had four children in Newcastle and one in London.

Both wives said Hanahan was an excellent father and husband. The first testified:

"No one could have been happier than I was. No one could have been better than my husband. He was a splendid husband and a kind father. I want to take him home. He has fallen, but I will make a man of him yet."

When he heard this, Hanahan cried bitterly, and his agitation increased as the second "wife," who was almost prostrated, said he was extremely kind to her, and a very affectionate father.

MAN, 85, TAKES GIRL, 23, FOR HIS BRIDE

CLEBURNE, Tex., Sept. 23.—R. A. Oakes, of Perry, 85, and Miss Alice Duff, of Alvarado, only 23 years old, were married in Cleburne recently by Justice of the Peace E. L. Stovall. The couple left on the 3 o'clock train for a honeymoon. Oakes looks much younger than his years number. The bride is a pretty brunette.

## DETROIT'S IMPRESSIONS OF A MAN.

Governor Hughes' visit to Detroit opened the presidential campaign of 1916, and if we may forecast the events that are to follow by the omens of Monday we would prognosticate an intensely warm, vivid and humanly interesting period in the next few months.

Setting aside the auspices of meteorological conditions in this prevision of the future—although they are approved by numerous professional augurs and by a host of commonality as well—we base this prophecy on the characteristics of the candidate whose too brief stay with us has been enjoyed by all with whom he came into contact.

The misgued individuals who have been expecting Charles E. Hughes would prove to be a cold proposition and therefore easy to beat are in for a shock that will make them think they have been hit by an uninsulated trolley wire. There is nothing cold about Mr. Hughes, Detroit has learned.

He is about as intensely human a piece of humanity as ever captured the hearts of a crowd, and the more people in the United States he meets between now and November the more votes will be cast for him. As a campaigner he is a revelation. He likes his fellow beings, and they like him because they see he likes them.

And what his personality begins his remarkable powers of intellect and utterance finish. He drives his points home with tremendous force. What he says sticks. There are thousands of Americans today who can retell every step in the arguments he made eight years ago on the Bryan trust policy, yet in 1908 Mr. Hughes was not especially a prominent figure and there was no particular reason why his address more than others should have remained clearly in the memory except the gift of the man to send his own thoughts so deep into the brains of others. They are clear in his own mind first, undoubtedly. He knows precisely what he wants to say because he has reasoned it out before he speaks it out. Probably that has something to do with the ease with which he conveys his meaning.

But it is a very rare quality he possesses in his ability to master subjects so thoroughly as to make the most abstruse simple to himself and his hearers. It is a quality eminently desirable in a political candidate. It is infinitely more to be desired in the president of a great country like the United States.

Detroit's impression of Charles E. Hughes is all favorable. The thousands of people who have studied him at close range are convinced that if he is elected president next November he will be a great president, one of the greatest this nation has known, worthy to stand in history with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a custodian of the republic's fate to whom the fate may confidently be entrusted. If that conviction is shared by the people of other states whom he is still to meet the outcome of his swing around the great American circle cannot fail to be propitious for him.—Detroit Free Press.

LEAGUE

Will Be Formed by Hanlan's Democratic Progressives after Fall Election.

PARKERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The Progressive state executive committee after an all day meeting here today late this afternoon gave out a statement in which it is recommended that the "organization of the Progressive party should remain a permanent organization independent and free from affiliation with any other political party, that since we have been disfranchised in West Virginia, which action of a reactionary legislature we condemn, we leave how each individual Progressive shall vote and conduct himself in this campaign in his discretion as his conscience may dictate."

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PENNS. DAY

At Shadow Lawn Will Be Saturday, October 14, by Order of the President.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—National Chairman Vance C. McCormick today notified Acting Chairman Guffey of the Democratic state committee that President Wilson has set aside Saturday, October 14, as Pennsylvania day at Shadow Lawn.

This is in response to the suggestion made and unanimously favored at the meeting of the state Democratic committee last week that "The Democracy of Pennsylvania call upon the president at his summer home, if agreeable to him on such a date as he might name for this demonstration by his social supporters in the Keystone state."

Acting Chairman Guffey made arrangements today for special trains to be run from the eastern sections of the state, and also for a special from Pittsburgh to pick up the delegations west of Harrisburg.

Mr. Guffey will bring a large delegation from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg will send a uniformed marching club with a band.

## VILLA AGENTS

Are Being Searched for by Secret Service Agents in the Town of Douglas.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., Sept. 23.—Secret service agents of the American and Mexican governments are trying to locate Villa agents who are said to have visited the Mexican quarter of Douglas, telling the people that Villa will be in this district with a large force of men the first week of November.

This report which has spread among the Mexican population is believed by many of them. They say that Villa keeps his promise.

## HEAVY EARTHQUAKE.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Sept. 23.—A heavy earthquake was felt here early today.

Headed in Every Direction.

Mr. Wilson says his mind is progressive, but those who try to follow its progress can never tell the direction it is taking. It is just as likely to be progressing backward as forward.—Hartford Courant.

Women are for Mr. Hughes because the great human values in this country are still to be welded politically into its national life.—Frances A. Keller.

## ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE DEMANDED

We demand adequate national defense; adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens that they are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly 100,000,000 we need to be sure of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

## AMERICAN KILLED.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Sept. 23.—Kiffin Yates Rockwell, a young American who had been serving with distinction in the French army corps on the western battle front, was killed this morning in a fight with a German aircraft. His death was announced in a cablegram from Paris received here late today by his mother, Mrs. L. A. Rockwell.

## SUMMIT BLOWN UP.

VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 23.—10:10 P. M.—Austrian troops by exploding a mine, have blown up the summit of Montecitorio in the Trentino region southeast of Rovereto, says the official statement issued today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters.

# FIRST DEGREE

Verdict is Returned by Jury against Man Who Aided in Bomb Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 23.—Warren K. Billings, tried here for the murder of Mrs. Myrtle Van Loo, one of the ten persons killed by the explosion of a bomb in the San Francisco preparedness parade July 22, was today found guilty in the first degree.

The jury recommended life imprisonment. Billings will be sentenced Tuesday it was announced.

The jury was out just four hours, from 10:50 a. m. to 2:50 p. m. Most of the time was spent at lunch at a cafe, the jury reported almost immediately after returning to the hall of justice, that it had arrived at a verdict.

Assistant District Attorney James Brennan, after the verdict, stated that he hoped to be able to use Billings' testimony in the prosecution of Joseph Mooney, his wife, Rena, Israel Wineburg, and Edward Nolan on an indictment similar to that upon which Billings was convicted.

Earlier in the day Brennan made the statement that he considered Billings only a tool in the hands of bigger men, and that if he were convicted he (Brennan) would be the first to go to the governor and ask for a pardon or commutation of sentence if Billings would consent to tell what he knew of the bomb conspiracy.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Mr. McCormick follows the same method in claiming credit for legislation as he does in his predictions. He includes several acts of the Taft administration.

The Democratic press is convinced that it is the duty of Mr. Hughes to say something that will hurt his chance of being elected.

President Wilson in his acceptance speech may reply to Mr. Hughes' charges, but he will not answer them. That is an entirely different matter.

A messenger of President Wilson found out that Colorado women were for the administration. No messenger, of course, can be blamed for making good.

It is reported from Washington that the administration will ignore most of Mr. Hughes' charges. That is very much the easiest way for it to answer them.

President Wilson will not make any speaking dates, are told, but only separate engagements for addresses, considering a "speaking tour" undignified. "Too proud to fight."

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy announces that he will retire after the campaign. It is believed that many other more or less distinguished Democrats will follow his example.

Governor Hughes announces in one of his speeches that he is a constructionist. But we are willing to admit that so far as Democratic policies are concerned he is a destructionist.

President Wilson will be notified of the Democratic nomination at Shadow Lawn. This seems a most appropriate place for letting him know that he will shortly have to give up his place in the sun.

Grover Cleveland was the last Democratic president. He was also the last president to issue bonds to secure money to defray the running expenses of the government. But Wilson will let him in this.

"Eminent judges," says Colonel Henry Watterson, "have ever proved disappointing candidates." He is right. Alton B. Parker was a big disappointment to the Democrats. And so is Charles Evans Hughes.—Toledo Blade.

What Josephine Daniels, the well known nationalist millarist, can't understand is why men should waste time flitting about at sea when they might just as well learn how to become sailors in three lessons in any good, reliable correspondence school.

President Wilson appears to have been keenly alive to the expediency of accepting several invitations to make speeches in the West. Nobody knows any better than he that it will take considerable shoveling to fill up the holes that have been dug in that locality by Justice Hughes.

It was John P. St. John of Kansas, one time Prohibitionist candidate for president of the United States, who said that Americans vote as they cheer. If so, there is mighty little consolation for the Democratic party in this campaign, for the Democratic administration in three years has given us nothing to cheer over. On the contrary, as Mr. Hughes has said, these last three years have been years of humiliation and embarrassment.

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